

June 10, 2013

Ms. Kristine Matzko Remedial Project Manager (3HS21) U.S. EPA Region III 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

Re: Metal Bank Cottman Avenue NPL Site Monthly Report due June 10, 2013

Reporting Period: May 1 through May 31, 2013

Dear Ms. Matzko:

As provided in Paragraph 31 of the Utility Consent Decree, and on behalf of the Cottman Avenue PRP Group, Environ Corporation as the Supervising Contractor is submitting to USEPA three copies of a written monthly progress report. Copies of the monthly progress reports are attached to this letter.

Please contact me (617.946.6115) if you need additional information regarding this submission.

Very truly yours,

ENVIRON International Corporation

Joseph P. Vitale, PE

Dough P. Vitale

Project Director

cc: Cottman Avenue PRP Group

Steering and Technical Committees

Dan J. Jordanger, Esquire

Enclosures 3331508

Project Name: Metal Bank NPL Site	For the Month: May 2013
Project Location: Philadelphia, PA	Report Number: 86 Dated: June 10, 2013

Name: Joseph P. Vitale (ENVIRON)	Title: Project Director
Telephone No.: (617) 946-6115	Telefax No.: (617) 946-3229

Reporting Period: May 1 through May 31, 2013

(a) Describe the actions, including submittal of work plans and other deliverables, which have been taken toward achieving compliance with the Consent Decree during the previous month:

Actions or Deliverables	Dates Performed or Submitted
Conducted Vegetation Inspection	May 14th
Submitted Sheet Pile Wall Inspection Report	May 17th

(b) List summaries of inspections, sampling, testing, and other data received or generated in the previous month, and when possible, attach the documentation to this report:

Submittals	Dates Performed	Attached/Separate Cover
Sheet Pile Wall Inspection	5/17/2013	Attached to this report
Report		

(c) Describe all actions, including, but not limited to, data collection and implementation of work plans, which are scheduled for the next month and provide other information relating to the progress of work:

The current 2-month look-ahead schedule for LTM and O&M is as follows:

LTM ActivitiesStart DateAnticipated Completion DateHerbicide Application PlanJune 3rdJune 14thInitial herbicide applicationWeek of July 8thWeek of July 8thFollow-up herbicide applicationWeek of July 24thWeek of July 24thMow siteWeek of August 5thWeek of August 5th

Project Name: Metal Bank NPL Site	For the Month: May 2013
Project Location: Philadelphia, PA	Report Number: 86 Dated: June 10, 2013

(d) Include information that may affect the future schedule for implementation of the Work, and a description of efforts made to mitigate those delays or anticipated delays:

As stated in the previous monthly report, we are delaying herbicide application until spring of 2013 following the schedule presented in the Invasive Species Control Plan. We conducted a preliminary inspection of the vegetation on March 21, 2013. This inspection shows the current growth of cover vegetation to be less than 5 inches in length. Greater growth of vegetation is required to properly apply the herbicide. We conducted the invasive species inspection on May 14th and we are scheduled to apply the herbicide in July 2013 to allow sufficient time for greater growth of the vegetative cover.

- (e) Include any modifications to the work plans or other schedules that the Utility PRP Group has proposed to EPA or that have been approved by EPA:
 - None
- (f) Describe all activities undertaken in support of the Community Relations Plan during the previous month and those to be undertaken in the next month:
 - None



Geotechnical Engineering

Walter J. Papp, Jr., Ph.D, P.E. Senior Partner

Nidal M. AbiSaab, P.E. Partner

Robert Alperstein, P.E. Consultant

May 17, 2013

12C1135

Mr. Joseph Vitale, PE, LSP ENVIRON International 20 Custom House Street Boston, MA 02110

Re: Report

Sheet Pile Wall Inspection Metal Bank NPL Site 7301 Milnor Street Philadelphia, PA 19136

Dear Mr. Vitale:

This report is submitted in accordance with our agreement dated November 12, 2012. It covers our general understanding of the construction and purpose of the sheet pile wall at the referenced site. It also covers a visual structural evaluation of the sheet pile wall, identification of maintenance repairs and development of a monitoring plan.

Project Description

The site is located on the western shore of the Delaware River in an industrialized section of northeastern Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. We understand the site contained PCBs and has been remediated. Part of the remedial plan was to design a sheetpile wall to retain soil from eroding into the Delaware River to the south of the site. We also understand the sheet pile wall has been monitored for tilt and requires a five (5) year visual inspection.

Referenced Documents

- Topographic Survey Final Contour as-build as of January 19, 2010, Metal Bank NPL Site. Drawing No. 09-08711-001 by Rettew Associates, Inc., dated February 23, 2010.
- Memo to Joseph Vitale from Don Dotson of AMEC dated September 5, 2008.
- Sheetpile Wall General Plan & Notes, Drawing No. C-26, Sheet 32 of 49 By AMEC dated September 6, 2002.
- Sheetpile Wall Partial Plan Zone 1, Drawing No. C-27, Sheet 33 of 49 By AMEC dated September 6, 2002.
- Sheetpile Wall Partial Plan Zone 2, Drawing No. C-28, Sheet 34 of 49 By AMEC dated September 6, 2002.
- Sheetpile Wall Partial Plan Zone 3, Drawing No. C-29, Sheet 35 of 49 By AMEC dated September 6, 2002.
- Sheetpile Wall Sections, Drawing No. C-30, Sheet 36 of 49 By AMEC dated September 6, 2002.

The referenced documents are presented in Appendix A.

Observations and Discussions

The undersigned visited the site on November 19, 2012 during high tide and November 27, 2012 during low tide. Both site visits included landside and water side inspection (above the water level) of the sheetpile wall. The waterside inspections were performed with a small watercraft. In general the sheetpile wall appears to be in good condition with some notable areas that changed since the wall was last inspected.

- 1. Small ruts (runnels) were observed in a few locations immediately behind the sheetpile wall on the landside above the tieback locations as shown on Figure 1. There is no evidence of soil migrating through the sheets at these locations.
- 2. According to the memorandum prepared by Don Dotson from AMEC dated September 5, 2008, some of the sheet piles were refusing on the underlying weathered schist above the design tip Elev. -40. It was stated that the likely cause of the sheet pile out-of-plumbness was due to the additional energy that was applied in an attempt to reach Elev. -40.
- 3. The north side of Zone 1 shows movement of the sheetpile wall system. Evidence of movement of the tieback plates relative to the wale was observed by scraping and removal of the epoxy coating on the face of the wale. In addition, the wale and sheetpile wall appear to be bowing with the apex of the bow at the bolted connection. Refer to Figure 2 for location and photographs.
- 4. Cracks and separation of the wale were observed where the sheetpile wall changes direction (turns east) in Zone 2. The miter cut and joint where the wales meet at the corner was cracked. The cracks appear to be stress (tension) cracks. Refer to Figure 3 for location and photographs. We understand that this area was previously repaired.

5. The west side of Zone 3 shows signs of movement of the sheetpile wall system. Evidence of movement of the tieback plates relative to the wale was observed by scraping and removal of the epoxy coating on the face of the wale. Refer to Figure 4 for location and photographs.

Notably, the sheet pile wall was subjected to Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. It appears that the sheet pile wall performed well and was not damaged during the hurricane.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As discussed earlier, we understand the intent of the sheet pile wall is to retain the soil landside and prevent soil erosion into the Delaware River. We did not check the calculations or perform an independent review of the design. Our conclusions and recommendations are based on our visual observations, experience and judgment.

In general sheetpile walls are relatively flexible and small movements should be expected. The sheet pile wall has shown signs of movement, nevertheless it appears to be performing in accordance with its design intent.

The numbered items below address the observations and discussions listed above.

- 1. The sheetpile wall sections show the tiebacks were installed through a 10-in diameter PVC sleeve pipe. The ruts may be attributed to:
 - a. Migration of soil into the PVC sleeve.
 - b. Difficulties compacting around the pile during placement of the fill.
 - c. Lateral movement of the sheet (waterside) creating voids or loosening of the soil around the PVC pipe.
 - d. Water flow in and around the PVC pipe.

In our opinion the few small ruts are inconsequential, nevertheless, we recommend filling the ruts to minimize migration of storm water runoff channeling below grade. Local excavations should be made immediately adjacent to the ruts about 1-ft depth below existing site grade. The ruts and local excavation should be filled and compacted in 6-in lifts with "jumping jack" or walk behind vibratory plate compactor until grade is level. The fill soil should comply with the original project specifications. Replace vegetation in kind.

- 2. Some of sheets were installed out-of-plumb and therefore it is difficult to opine on any subsequent sheetpile movement except for obvious evidence as discussed in items 3, 4, and 5 above.
- 3. For water side areas where rust or steel is uncoated, prepare all sheets, wales, tieback and apply epoxy sealant in accordance with contract specifications.
- 4. Corner section of cracked wale: This is likely due to active and at rest soil pressures landside of the sheetpile wall. The resultant forces of these pressures are applied

perpendicular to the plane of the sheetpile wall. Based on visual observations in other areas of the site, the sheetpile wall has moved (translated) laterally. This will tend to separate or "pull" the corner joint of the wale, resulting in cracks of the weld and steel. We recommend repairing the wale by:

- a. Remove epoxy coating and prepare wale to accept steel plate.
- b. Cut and install steel plate as shown on sketch presented in Appendix B.
- c. Areas adjacent to the corner that are cracked shall receive a steel plate placed within the upper wale flange and on top of the bottom wale web.
- d. Apply epoxy sealant in accordance with the original contract specifications.

The repair of the corner wale as discussed in item 4 should be periodically inspected for signs of movement, distress or cracking. If this problem persists a corrective action plan should be submitted for EPA approval.

Three tilt meters have been installed on the sheetpiles to monitor their movement. The tilt monitors have the capacity to measure tilt (rotation) of the sheetpile but not translation.

We recommend installing monitoring points (prisms) on the top of the sheetpile wall to monitor potential movements in the x, y, and z coordinates. Proposed location of the survey monitoring points are presented on Figure 5. The monitoring points should be surveyed once every 6-months and the data reviewed by an experienced engineer. If a trend of wall movement is observed, the frequency of the survey should be increased and the sheetpile wall re-evaluated.

Limitations

This report is based on our interpretation of our understanding of the project, referenced documents provided to us, observations made during the undersigned site visits and our understanding of the project as described above.

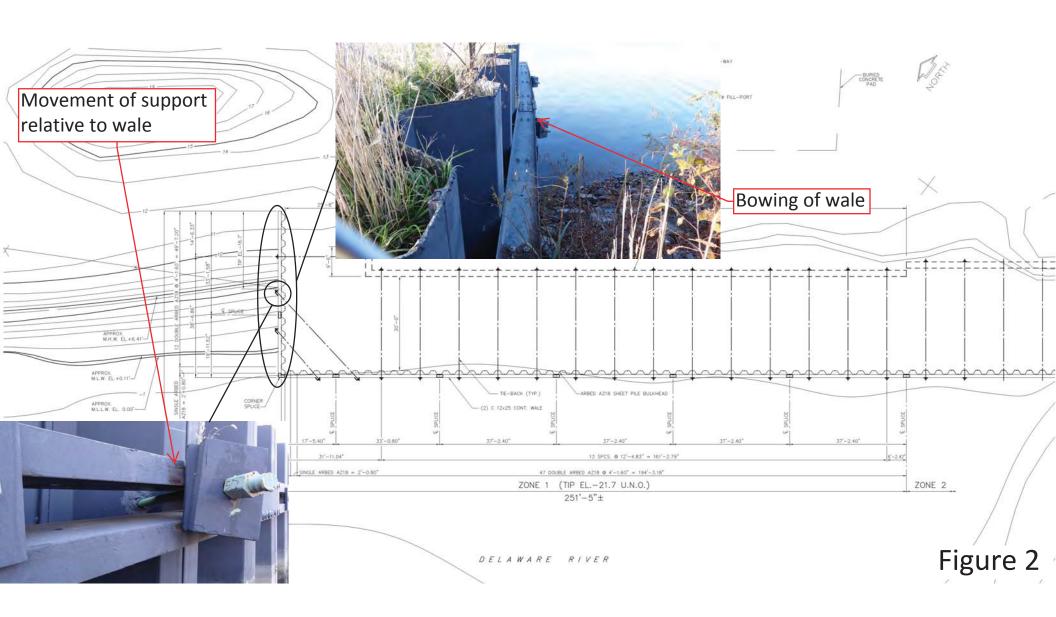
We appreciate this opportunity to be of service and look forward to working with you as the project proceeds.

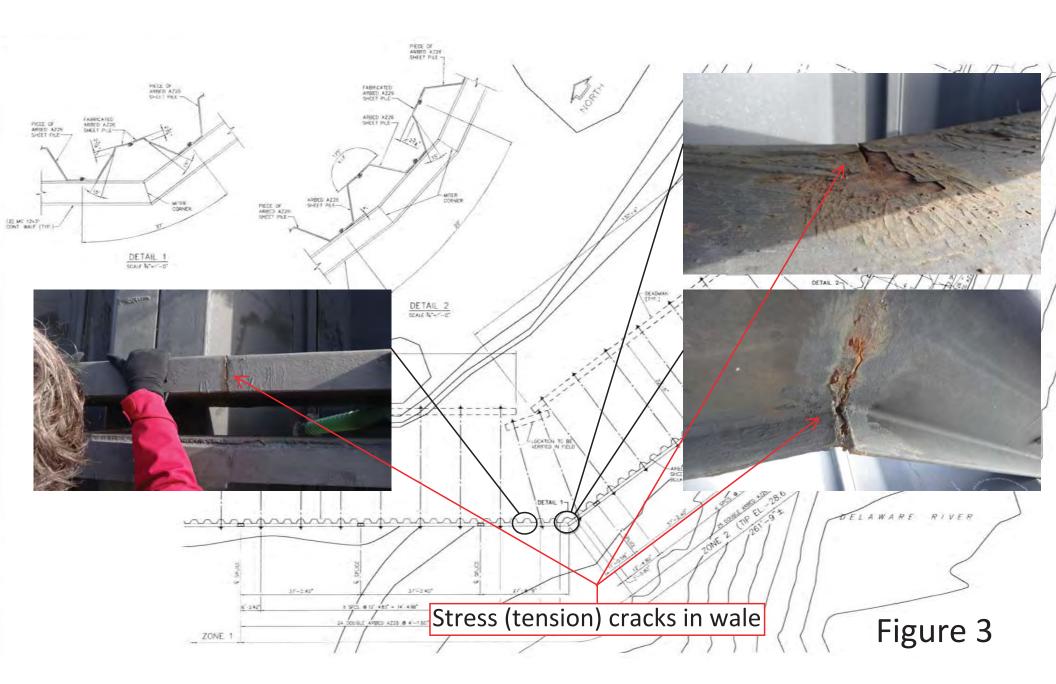
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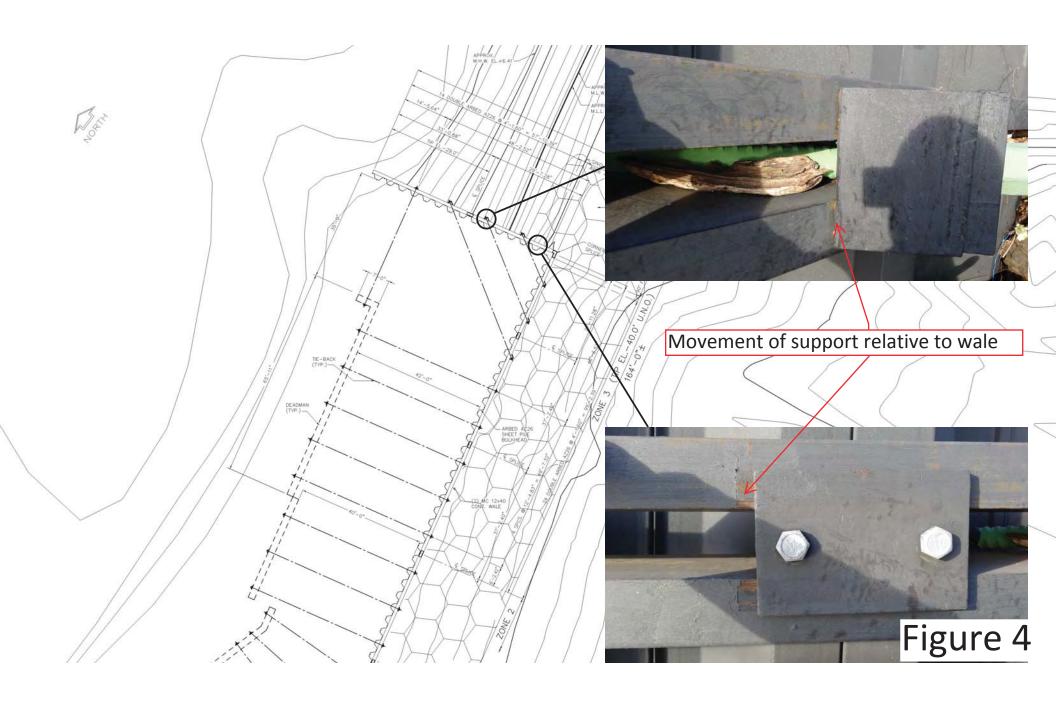
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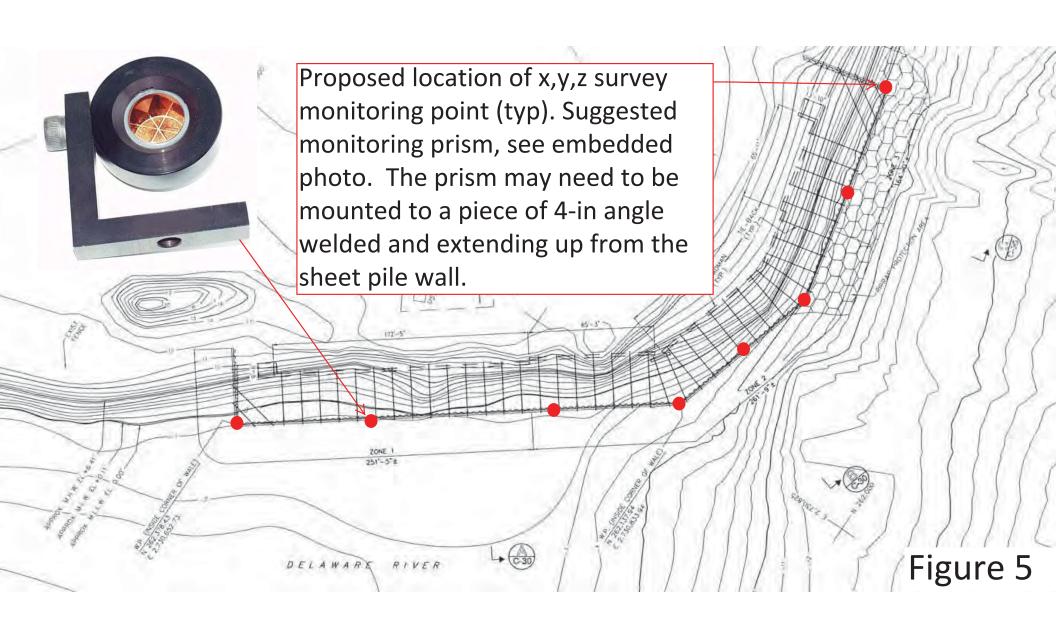
Walter J. Papp, Jr., P.E.



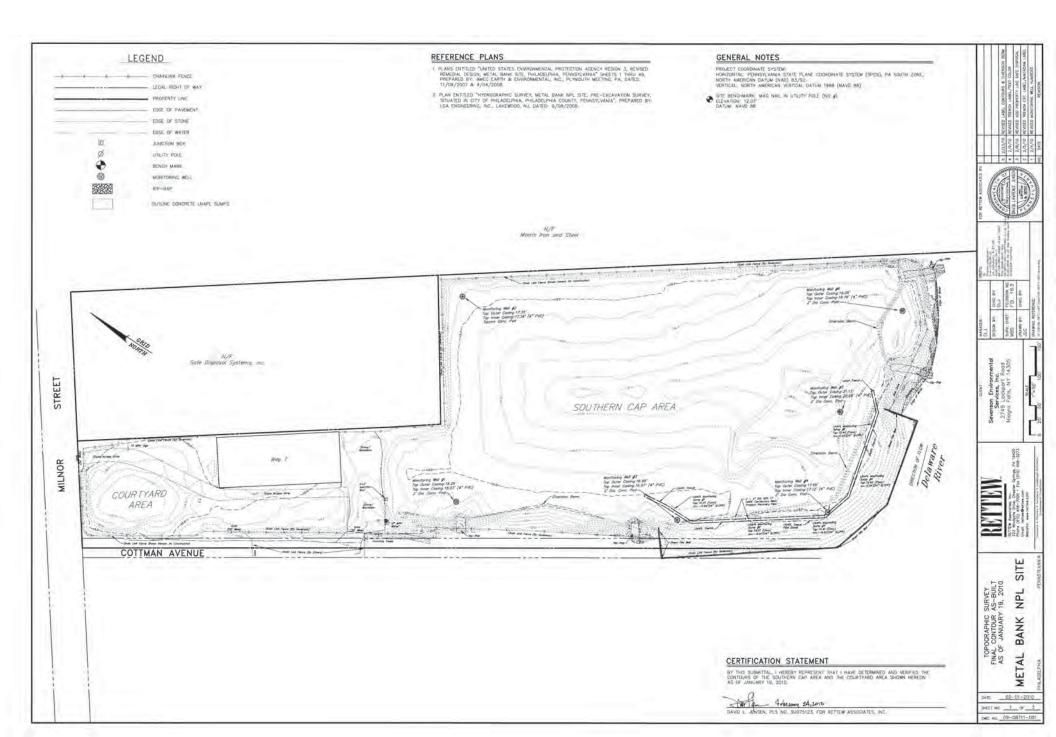














Memo

To Joseph Vitale (MPI) File no 470530001.0300.****

From **Don Dotson** cc

Tel **615-333-0630** Fax **615-781-0655**

Date September 5, 2008

Subject Site Visit, Driving Criteria, Wall Surcharge, Pile Tip Elevation, &

Obstructions

Site Visit

I visited the site on August 28, 2008 to observe the condition of the sheet piles driven to-date at Zone 3. As indicated by the photos below, some of the piles were visibly out-of-plumb both to the east (Photo 1) and north (Photo 2).



Photo 1



Photo 2

In addition, some of the pile tops were visibly damaged (Photo 3).

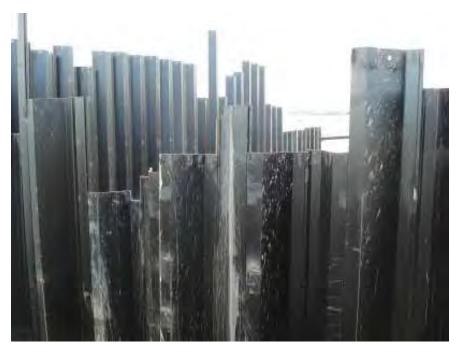


Photo 3

It appears that the piles were refusing on the underlying weathered schist above the design tip elevation of -40.0 feet and additional energy was applied in an attempt to reach -40.0 feet. This is a likely cause of the out-of-plumbness.

Driving Criteria

AMEC recommends that the following driving criteria from the Corps of Engineers EM 1110-2-2504 be adopted and the following text added before the first sentence of Project Specification Section 3.02.A. Pile Driving: "Drive the piles with a vibratory hammer with a minimum of 2200 inch-pounds of energy to the indicated tip elevation or refusal, whichever occurs first. Refusal is defined as the point where the penetration rate falls below one foot per minute."

Surcharge

The current sheet pile wall design includes a surcharge amount of 150 psf. This was included in anticipation of the requirement for construction equipment to be within close proximity to the top of the wall during excavation operations. After reviewing the sheet pile wall design calculations, AMEC does not believe that it would be prudent to remove the surcharge criteria at this time. Since it is likely that some redesign of the sheet pile wall will be required due to the final sheet pile tip elevation, AMEC can review the surcharge criteria at that time.

Pile Tip Elevation for Remedial Construction

Based upon AMEC's groundwater elevation memo and scour analysis memo the pile tip elevations required will be based upon the scour analysis results. The controlling groundwater elevation pertaining to the secondary function of the sheet pile wall is -5 feet elevation. The controlling scour depths for the primary function of the sheet pile wall are 22 feet of sheet pile embedment length in Zone 3 and 10 feet of sheet pile embedment length in both Zones 1 and 2.

Sheet Pile Obstructions

If piles refuse on an obstruction above the minimum required depth for scour, the sheet piles should be removed and the obstruction removed or penetrated with a chisel beam. The sheet pile should then be re-driven to the design tip elevation or to refusal, whichever occurs first.

Don W. Dotson, PE, SE, P. Eng., PhD Senior Engineer, Chief Designer Geo-Structural Design Group

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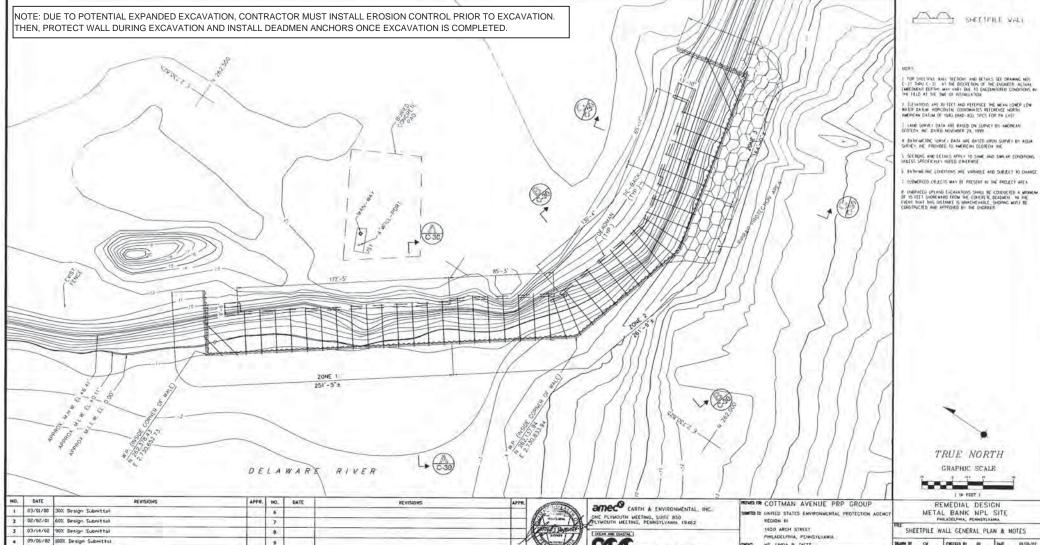
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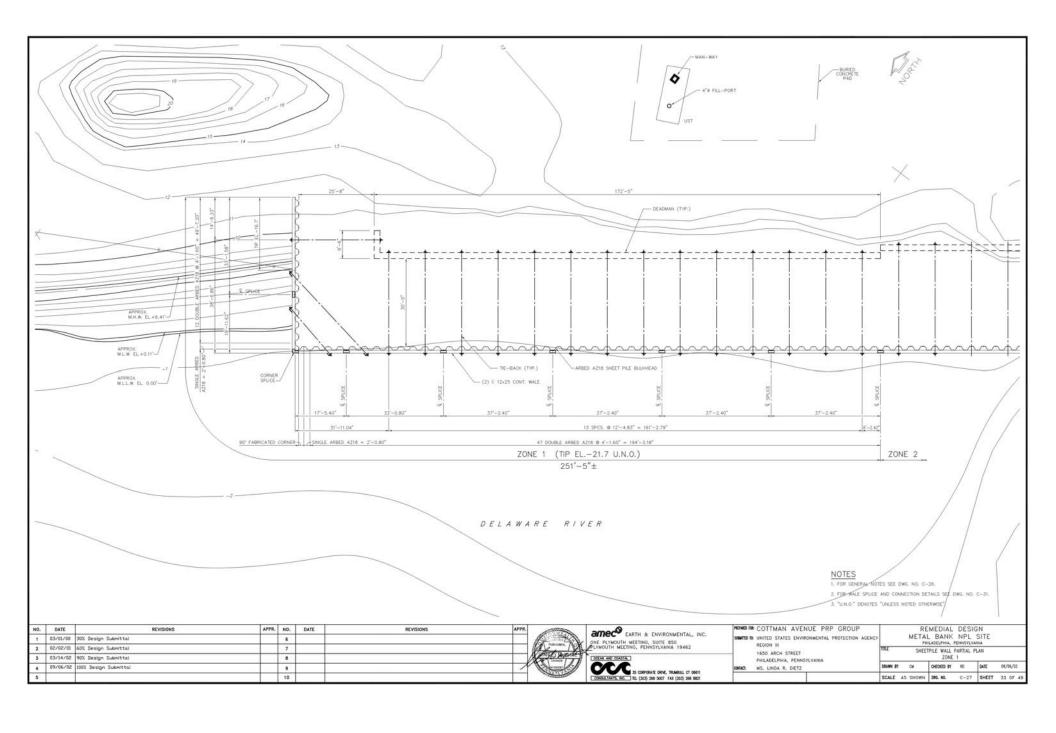
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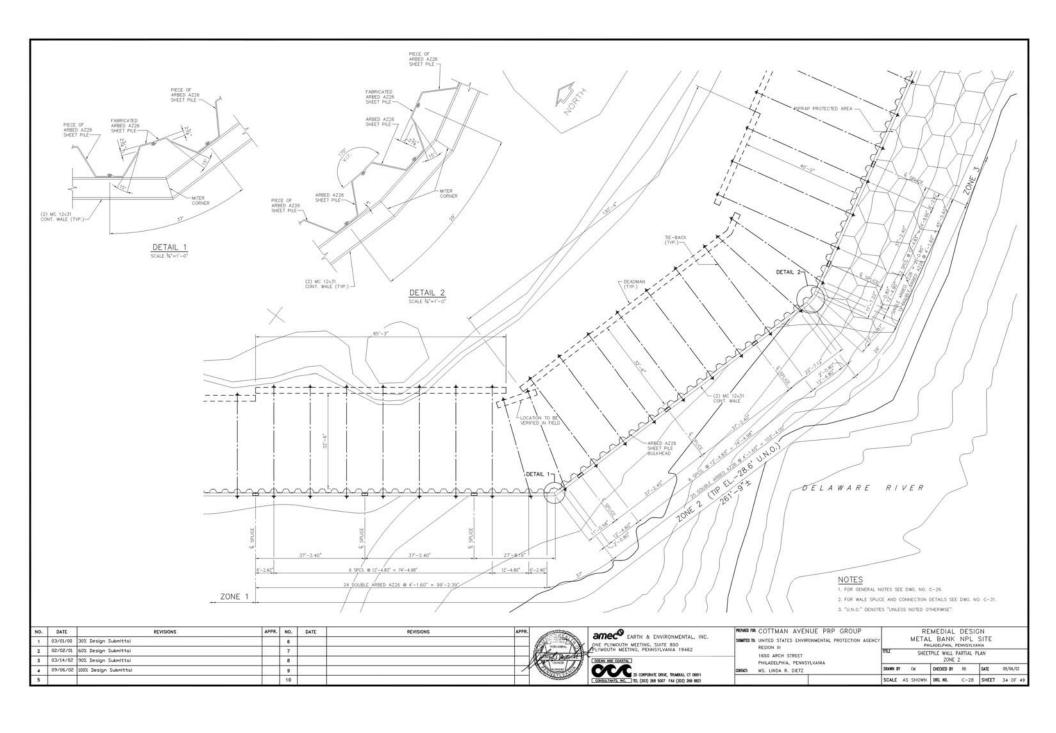
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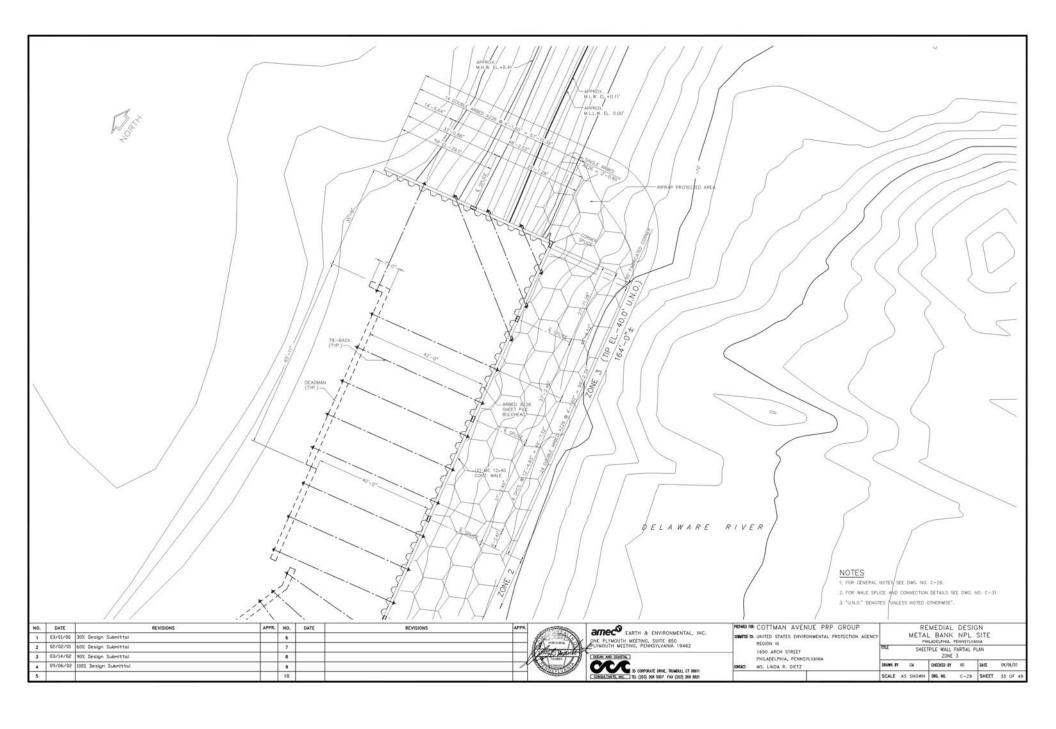
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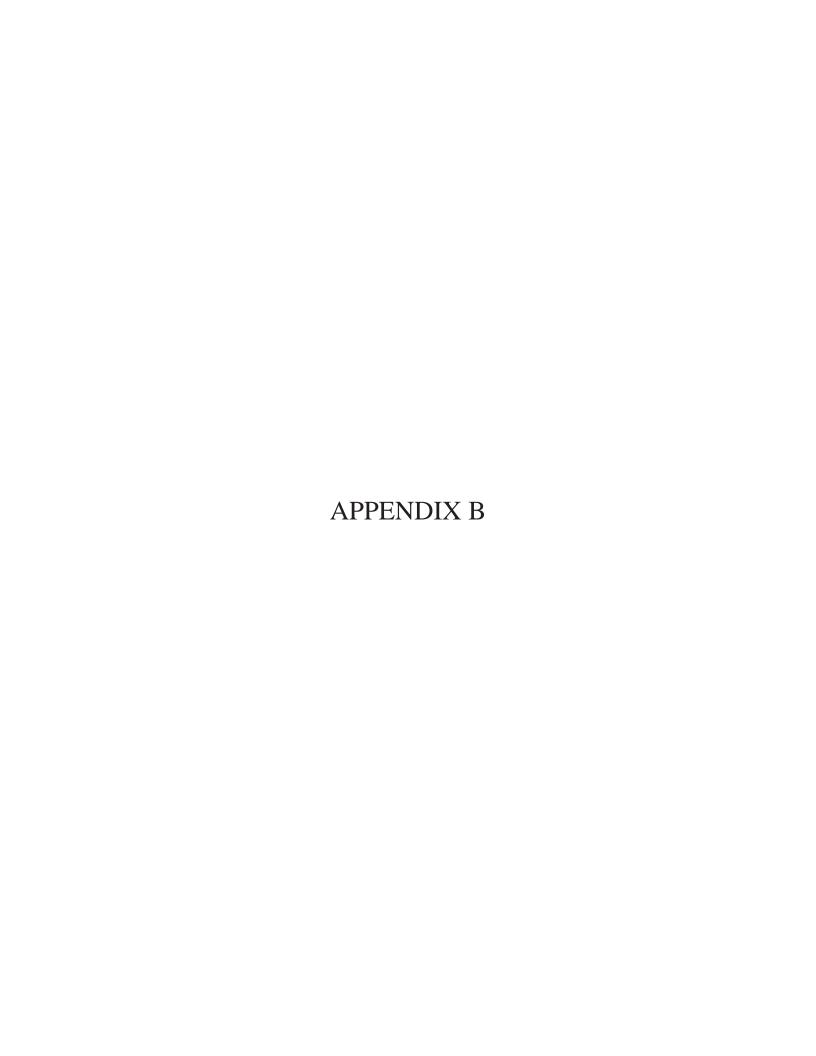
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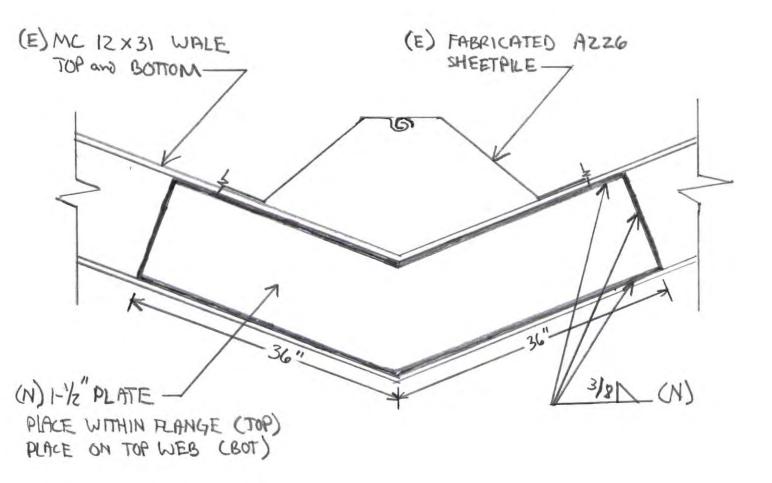
Metal Bank

Sheet No.

Date 5-4-13

Subject Wale - Corner repair Des By WJA

(N)-NEW



PART PIAN - INTERSECTION OF ZONE1 & ZONE2.

(2TU)